

## SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

### "GRAND OLD WOMAN" OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

She has at the ripe old age of eighty years retired from the presidency of the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

The career of Susan B. Anthony, who has retired from the presidency of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and to whom, in honor of her eightieth birthday, a grand reception was tendered in Washington, has been a remarkable one. She made her first speech in public in 1840, at Canajoharie, N. Y., where she was teaching in the academy. Her subject was the relation of women to temperance. Two years later, at Rochester, N. Y., whether her family had moved, she first became interested in the anti-slavery agitation. Before 1851 had ended she had made the acquaintance of Garrison, Phillips, Greeley, Pillsbury, Douglass, Stephen and Abby Foster, Lucy Stone and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, all believers in woman's right to the franchise, and she became enthusiastic in the cause. She attended her first woman's rights convention in Syracuse in 1852. Lucretia Mott was elected President and Miss Anthony was made Secretary. From that date to the present she has attended from one to a dozen conventions every year, and never has been out of office.

For several years she worked, night and main, in the temperance cause, but indignant at being "snubbed and insulted" by the men's conventions, and "disgusted with the subservience of women," she resolved to devote her life to the emancipation of her sex. From this decision she never has swerved, except during those years when she labored for the freedom of the negroes. She has been mobbed again and again, and often has held her ground when every man on the platform fled to a place of safety.

#### Her Great Labors.

At the present time it is difficult to conceive the ridicule and contempt heaped on the pioneers in this movement; nor did it come from men alone. When Susan B. Anthony tramped from

But Miss Anthony does not relinquish the presidency to enter into a period of rest. She needs to complete the history of the woman's suffrage movement in the United States. In 1876 she and Mrs. Stanton began writing the history of the movement, and brought it down to 1884. During the last sixteen years there has been more practical advance in the status of woman than in all which preceded. Miss Anthony has preserved the necessary materials, and now, at 80 years of age will begin at once the stupendous task of completing the story, bringing it down to the present year.

#### SOME OF REYNARD'S TRICKS.

He Sometimes Outwits the Hounds When Pursued by Them.

Not long ago the Washington hunt of Valley Forge started a young fox in the North Valley hills, and the hounds were running it across the open fields when the hunters were surprised to see a much larger fox come from the woods and run diagonally across the track of the young fox ahead of the hounds, and when they struck the stronger track of the bigger fox they took it up, young Reynard thereby being saved from being run down and killed by the hounds.

Old hunters say they have frequently witnessed this trick when young foxes were being closely pressed and in danger of being run down and killed by the hounds. Another and an even sharper trick was played by an old fox some weeks ago while being hotly chased by hounds. The fox had run some twenty miles, and while crossing an open stretch of country was in danger of being run down and killed. In a field through which the fox was running with the hounds close to its heels was the cellar of an old house, with a portion of the walls still standing. The fox made straight for the old cellar, leaped into it and made its escape through a narrow opening in the walls. The hounds, supposing the fox was trapped, dashed into the cellar pell mell, only to find Reynard gone and themselves in a trap, as the hole in the wall through which the fox had escaped was too small to permit them to get through.

When the hunters rode up they found the pack in a trap, with one of the hounds wedged fast in the hole through which the fox had made its escape.



MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

door to door with petitions praying the Legislature to enact laws which would permit a woman to own property and control the wages she earned, and would take from fathers the power to will away their children, it was women who slammed the door in her face, telling her they had all the rights they wanted. In the winter of 1855, one of the coldest and snowiest on record, she canvassed the whole State of New York in the interest of those petitions and also one asking for the franchise, going from village to village, from schoolhouse to schoolhouse, most of the distance in a sleigh, with not a home open to her, not a dollar subscribed toward her expenses. It was an unheard-of thing for a woman to do, yet not only one but many winters did she make this canvass, and after ten years of effort on the part of herself and a few associates the Legislature began to yield.

Undaunted by abuse, slander and threats of violence, and strong in their sense of justice, Susan B. Anthony and a few companions went steadily forward, blazing the way which is now so smooth and flowery for the millions of women banded together in organizations and holding their great public meetings. Scores and scores of conventions, alone and almost unaided, she has originated and carried through to a successful conclusion, advertised them, hired the hall, secured the speakers, and made herself responsible for the expenses. She has been always and is to-day the financial burden bearer of the suffrage organization, and can raise more money than anybody else—more than all the rest.

The first memorial ever sent to Congress asking for the enfranchisement of women was prepared by Miss Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1847. They, with others, organized in 1849, in New York City, the first National Woman's Suffrage Association. The same year the American Association was organized in Cleveland. Twenty years later the two consolidated.

As head of the Association, Miss Anthony never could be persuaded to fill the office of President of the association when it was possible to persuade Mrs. Stanton to do so, but with that lady's family affairs in early days, and lecture engagements in later years, the former was acting president much of the time, and from 1879 Vice President at large. In 1892 Mrs. Stanton, then 76 years old, begged that the gavel might be transferred to Miss Anthony, and the delegates yielded to her wishes.

cape. By the time the hounds were gotten out of the cellar the fox was safe in its hole.—Philadelphia Times.

#### He Engaged the Boy.

Dr. McTavish of Edinburgh was something of a ventriloquist, and it befell that he wanted a lad to assist in the surgery who must necessarily be of strong nerves.

He received several applications, and when telling a lad what the duties were, in order to test his nerves, he would say, while pointing to a grinning skeleton standing upright in a corner:

"Part of your work would be to feed the skeleton there, and while you are here you may as well have a try to do so."

A few lads would consent to a trial, and received a basin of hot gruel and a spoon.

While they were pouring a hot mass into the skull the doctor would throw his voice so as to make it appear to proceed from the jaws of the bony customer, and gurgle out:

"Gr-r-r-r-h-h-h! That's hot!"

"This was too much, and without exception the lads dropped the basin and bolted."

The doctor began to despair of ever getting a suitable helpmate until a small boy came and was given the basin and spoon.

After the first spoonful the skeleton appeared to say:

"Gr-r-r-h-h-h! That's hot!"

Shoveling in the scalding gruel as fast as ever, the boy tapped the skull and impatiently retorted:

"Well, jist blow on't, ye auld bony!"

The doctor sat down on his chair and fairly roared, but when the laugh was over he engaged the lad on the spot.—London Tit-Bits.

#### Did Not Doubt Him.

"He says he would gladly lay the world at my feet," said the sentimental young woman.

"That's what he'll do," said Miss Cayenne. "After you're married, he'll lay the world at your feet and compel you to walk on it, because you can't afford a cab."—Washington Star.

#### Potash in Orchard.

Potash is of great value in an orchard. It is the backbone of all fertilizers used by fruit growers. The trees where it is used are vigorous and the fruit large in size, with a high color and good flavor. No manure which does not contain a high percentage of potash should be used in an orchard.

## TAKING HIS AMMUNITION.



Say, Donk, you're against the trusts, and when I put this resolution through you'll have a chance to vote your convictions.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

#### Mr. Bryan's Platform.

Mr. Bryan can be fish, flesh or fowl on all these constitutional questions, according to circumstances.—Lincoln Journal.

Nevertheless it is evident that he intends the Nebraska platform to stand as the keynote for action at Kansas City on firecracker day.—Ottawa Press.

The platform adopted yesterday at Lincoln by the Democrats of Nebraska reflects the opinions of William J. Bryan, and it is in the interest of the Republican party.—Kansas City Star.

He (Bryan) is a rather flighty young man at best, and he may change more than once before the national convention meets, but he can hardly keep pace with Mr. McKinley in that particular.—New York Evening Post.

The platform adopted at Lincoln is substantially the platform that will be adopted at Kansas City, and the voters now know on what issues the Democratic party will conduct the presidential campaign.—Davenport Republican.

Taking the platform as a whole it contains no promise of a reunion of the disorganized ranks of the Democracy, but points rather to a further disintegration. The party is in terrible need of new leadership.—Chicago Times-Herald.

While Mr. Bryan continues to dominate his party and to snap his fingers in the face of its ablest counselors, Republicans will continue to view his course with interest, but not with alarm. He is doing heroic work in wrecking the Democracy, and his opponents are quite content so long as that work continues.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The agonizing shriek emitted by the furious Bryan Democracy in convention assembled at Lincoln, Neb., was expected in view of the recent formal statutory adoption of the gold standard by Congress. The action of Congress only emphasizes and perfects that which is the recognized policy of the Government and makes it impossible for any administration in the future to change or impair the gold standard without definite legislation by Congress.—Minneapolis Journal.

#### Republicans Should Do Something.

The reference to a special committee of the National House of Representatives of all bills and resolutions relating to the regulation of trusts ought to result in the presentation of a bill for the restriction of the operations of the big combinations of capital that will meet in an adequate way the problem now confronting the people.

The Republican members of the House are beginning to realize the necessity of enacting a law, either supplementing the Sherman anti-trust law or standing by itself, which will meet the trust evil, and they cannot fail to see the necessity of enacting such a law at the present session of Congress.

It is clear that the Democrats of all factions are determined to push the trust issue to the front in the coming Presidential campaign—the gold men, the tin plate industry; and \$10,000,000 is only a fractional part of the value of the yearly product of our tin plate mills, but it is making a very good beginning and will undoubtedly in time be as unpleasant a subject of discussion to the free trader as the tin plate industry and the iron and steel industry now are. The "sham" industries, so-called, brought into being by our protective tariff policy, have a way, undoubtedly very unpleasant to our free trade friends, of becoming important factors in our industrial progress as a nation.

#### The Fly on the Wheel.



#### What They Hope For.

Touching the question of the demands for higher wages which, in certain localities, are being made, there is this to be said: The men are aware of the fact that their earnings are greater than under Democratic rule, but they hope to have them made greater still.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The sum of \$10,818,554.031 is invested in railroads in the United States. This represents an increase over the previous year of \$183,545,957.

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

**Trombley Convicted of Murder at Bay City—Mason County Tax Titles Are Void—Flooded by an Ice Gorge—Murder Near Detroit.**

At Bay City D. J. Trombley was found guilty of the murder of his wife and child. The jury was out five hours and returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Trombley was removed by the verdict. The case has occupied two weeks and was the most notable criminal trial in the history of the county. Every effort was made by the defense to prove the defendant of unsound mind, but the jury thought otherwise. The crime for which Trombley was convicted was the murder of his wife and child on Jan. 1, 1895. He cut the former's throat, then set fire to the house, his child being suffocated. Trombley was pronounced insane by a commission of physicians and sent to the Pontiac asylum, from which he escaped last November. He was traced to Canada and arrested.

**Tax Title Sharks in Hard Luck.**

Ludington attorneys with one accord unite in confirming the surprising statement that not a single tax title acquired in Mason County during the past five years is worth a dollar. There is no doubt that the statement is true. The reason assigned for the extraordinary condition of things is said to be the failure of the circuit judge to hold court the required number of consecutive days during which objections to the proposed sale of land advertised for delinquent taxes might be made. The oversight of this technical requirement is said to be not alone in effect upon Mason and other counties of this circuit, but the same error has occurred in several of the judicial circuits of northern Michigan.

#### Discovers a New Mineral.

A 15-inch fissure vein of ore recently discovered crossing the lode at the Mohawk mine, near Houghton, and first thought to be copper sulphate, proves to be an absolutely new mineral never before determined by mineralogists. Prof. George A. Koenig, the eminent scientist of Houghton, whose authority is recognized in Europe and America, has conducted extensive experiments with the mineral and pronounces it a hitherto unknown combination of copper, nickel and arsenic, possessing great value. He has named it mohawkite, from the mine where found.

#### Ice Gorge Floods Monroe.

It is estimated that the damage resulting from the ice gorge in the Raisin river will be at least \$80,000. The gorge was broken with dynamite, but dynamite again and flooded cellars in the business and finest residence districts of Monroe. The fires in St. Mary's convent, a mile from the gorge, were put out by the water and the convent was without heat. When the gorge broke it left ice piled as high as the second stories in the flooded districts.

#### Murdered and Then Burned.

Paul Reno, a farmer, living alone in Jefferson avenue, in Grosse Pointe township, near the Detroit city limits, was burned to death. All circumstances surrounding his death point to a conviction that he was murdered and that his house was set afire to conceal the crime. Reno had recently sold most of his household goods, but had left the cash received therefor with a daughter in Detroit. It is believed Reno was killed for the purpose of robbery.

#### State News in Brief.

Vicksburg's Council will put in a fire alarm system.

A lodge of Modern Woodmen has been organized at Milford.

The Globe Casket Co. of Kalamazoo has absorbed the Kalamazoo Casket Co.

Lawrence Vandenberg has been elected principal of the Grand Haven high school.

The Globe Printing Company's office at Flint was damaged \$4,000 by an incendiary fire. Insurance \$2,500.

The third annual meeting of the Calhoun County Teachers' Association will be held at Battle Creek on May 12.

The infant child of Mrs. James Herr of Ludington fell into a pan of boiling water and received burns which caused death.

It has been discovered that the United States government does not own the land on which its life-saving station stands at Ottawa Point.

Rev. E. M. McMillin, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Adrian, fell on the ice in front of the parsonage and broke his right leg.

Battle Creek citizens will vote this spring on propositions to pay the aldermen \$100 per year salary, and to bond for \$100,000 for paving.

Tubbs & Black, a well-known lumber firm operating west of Standish, have banked 2,000,000 feet of logs and shipped part of them by rail.

City Assessor Seyler has received word from the State tax commission that Ann Arbor city must raise its assessed valuation more than \$2,000,000.

The Hamilton stock of dry goods has been sold at Adrian to a Chicago firm for \$7,425. The creditors of the Hamilton concern will receive about 15 cents on the dollar.

The Michigan Manufacturing and Mercantile Co. has secured enough timber this winter, it is claimed, to run its stove mill and factory at Standish for three years.

Miss Mary Isabel Smith, general secretary of the Kalamazoo Y. M. C. A. for three years, has resigned to accept the secretaryship of the St. Joseph, Mo. association.

The farm house of Mrs. P. M. Angus burned at Standish. Loss \$4,000. Nearly all of the household goods in the upper part of building were destroyed.

J. Jacobs, a cousin of John Jacobs, the Indian who was frozen to death near Standish recently, came near meeting a similar fate near Saginaw. He was badly frozen when found, but will recover.

An Ann Arbor north-bound freight train was wrecked at Bannister. Seventeen cars were demolished, among them were some oil tanks. People living in the vicinity carried away the oil by the pall-fuel.

The total amount of logs which will be floated down the Menominee river this spring is estimated at 255,000,000 feet, besides which about 90,000,000 feet will be hauled in by rail.

The Kalamazoo News has been sold to the owners of the Gazette of that city and will be discontinued as an evening newspaper. The News-Gazette will be the name of the morning newspaper hereafter.

A three-story brick building at Jackson, owned by Ann Griffin and occupied by Charles Platt's market and lodging rooms on the upper floor, was gutted by fire. Loss \$3,500, partly covered by insurance.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

The lesson for April 8 is from Matt. 7: 1-14, its subject being "Precepts and Promises." The Golden Text is Matt. 7: 12.

Goodness is within, not without; it is a matter of the heart, not of conformity to rules. Therefore in conduct toward men and toward God we must be genuine, humble, devout. This applies to beneficence, to prayer, to provision for the material needs of the body, the judgment of one's fellows, the fruitage of character, the final destiny of the soul, as set forth in chapters 6 and 7. There are several sayings that are paralleled by Luke in his later chapters, as spoken during the Perea ministry; and it may be that Matthew has introduced them here because of a connection of thought.

Explanatory.

"Judge not, that ye be not judged," or, as Luke, "and ye shall not be judged." It is a simple statement of cause and result as applied between men and their fellows, not referring to divine judgment, for the context gives no indication of such a reference. It is certainly true that the fault-finder is the most disliked and the most criticized of men, and that the petty attack upon one's fellows in contagious and rebounds upon the one who begins it. Judgment means not simply the formation of opinions regarding another's conduct, but the assigning of bad motives on little or no evidence, the willingness to believe evil rather than good. It is a characteristic easy to acquire and hard to be rid of.

"Why beholdest thou the mote?" or rather the splinter. "It is of course an extreme case, a hyperbole, used for emphasis. 'Why do you look so hard at the splinter in his eye when you have a whole beam in your own?' Sarcasm, undoubtedly. Nothing but sarcasm (and seldom that) will reach the man who sets himself up as a standard for others and calmly informs them of their faults."

In refraining from harsh judgments we are not to keep ourselves so ignorant of the character of our fellow-men as to wear choicest words and deeds upon people who will neither appreciate nor profit by them; "pearls before swine" are wasted. In studying the life of Jesus one finds instances in which our Lord seems to have disregarded his own injunction, for he sometimes ministered to people who showed not the slightest understanding of his grace, and derived no help from it. But it must have been that his superior insight perceived even in them some possibility of reformation which he hoped to touch. For the arrogant and self-centered scribes and Pharisees he had no time to waste; he denounced them sternly than any other class. They were "swine," and he cast no pearls before them. However, this precept does not mean that there is any human creature so debased that the gospel should not be preached to him; but rather that the more sacred and spiritual aspects of religion should not be wantonly exposed to ridicule. You may preach repentance and regeneration to a man without expecting him to listen to all the comforting promises and inspiring devotions of the Psalms.

"Ask, and it shall be given you," the subject of prayer is not directly connected with what immediately precedes, but grows out of the entire section of the sermon. If we must order our lives in accordance with principles so difficult of application, we must have divine help, constant communion with God. Prayer as petition addressed to a father is something much simpler than prayer as communion with a distant and austere Creator. Jesus sought to give men a fresh apprehension of the simplicity and naturalness of prayer. There is no trace in his teaching of the metaphysical arguments for or against the reality of prayer, but he gives us a simple, direct, and earnest way to it. That does not prove that these arguments are to be neglected by the theologian, however; but it does prove that for the ordinary unlearned believer the fact of prayer is far more important than the explanation of it. A man who prays simply because he is logically convinced that it is a reasonable thing to do may derive much good from it, but very likely not half so much good as the other man who prays because Jesus commanded it and instinct compels it.

The analogy drawn here is one that should shake much of our theology; namely, the presumption that God's ways are kinder and better than the best of man's ways. If this had been apprehended by some of the theologians of past centuries a good many of their doctrines would never have been born.

"Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." The Golden Rule is quoted by nine people out of ten in a form found neither in Matthew nor in Luke—"Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you." The meaning is of course the same; but why people who study the Bible should care to quote verses which they know to be inaccurate, as in this case and in the Lord's prayer, we cannot see. The application of the rule to daily life has been the subject of endless discussion. Many have declared the block owned by Hackley & Hume, and is insured.

George Williams, alias "Boston Blackie," a tramp just released from jail, stepped into John Vantoll's saloon at Grand Haven and soon became engaged in a quarrel with the bartender. Vantoll interfered and ejected him from the saloon. Williams then smashed the glass in the window and drew and drove a knife entered the saloon and started toward Vantoll, who seized a shotgun and fired, inflicting fatal wounds.

Albert Burdett, a well-known young man living at Saginaw, was killed while working in the woods near Duluth. He was 22 years of age and unmarried. His father is a well-known farmer at Saginaw.

The Peebles' cheese factories, located at Fairfield and at Jasper during the past year, received 3,533,000 pounds of milk, from which were manufactured 12,567 cheeses, aggregating 400,159 pounds. Sales realized \$41,033.68. The cost of manufacturing and discounts was \$5,343.01, leaving to patrons a balance of \$35,200.67.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Women's Press Association, which was to have been held at Battle Creek in May, has been changed by the executive committee to meet in Detroit May 31 and June 1, when the International Women's Press Union also meets.

Edward Hughes, picked up by the police in Benton Harbor and later sentenced to serve thirty days in the county jail, died in his cell. Hughes was a former resident of Battle Creek, Md., but his parents were compelled to disinherit him from an estate valued at more than \$100,000. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and a master of the Greek, German, English and Spanish languages.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

The lesson for April 8 is from Matt. 7: 1-14, its subject being "Precepts and Promises." The Golden Text is Matt. 7: 12.

Goodness is within, not without; it is a matter of the heart, not of conformity to rules. Therefore in conduct toward men and toward God we must be genuine, humble, devout. This applies to beneficence, to prayer, to provision for the material needs of the body, the judgment of one's fellows, the fruitage of character, the final destiny of the soul, as set forth in chapters 6 and 7. There are several sayings that are paralleled by Luke in his later chapters, as spoken during the Perea ministry; and it may be that Matthew has introduced them here because of a connection of thought.

Explanatory.

"Judge not, that ye be not judged," or, as Luke, "and ye shall not be judged." It is a simple statement of cause and result as applied between men and their fellows, not referring to divine judgment, for the context gives no indication of such a reference. It is certainly true that the fault-finder is the most disliked and the most criticized of men, and that the petty attack upon one's fellows in contagious and rebounds upon the one who begins it. Judgment means not simply the formation of opinions regarding another's conduct, but the assigning of bad motives on little or no evidence, the willingness to believe evil rather than good. It is a characteristic easy to acquire and hard to be rid of.

"Why beholdest thou the mote?" or rather the splinter. "It is of course an extreme case, a hyperbole, used for emphasis. 'Why do you look so hard at the splinter in his eye when you have a whole beam in your own?' Sarcasm, undoubtedly. Nothing but sarcasm (and seldom that) will reach the man who sets himself up as a standard for others and calmly informs them of their faults."

In refraining from harsh judgments we are not to keep ourselves so ignorant of the character of our fellow-men as to wear choicest words and deeds upon people who will neither appreciate nor profit by them; "pearls before swine" are wasted. In studying the life of Jesus one finds instances in which our Lord seems to have disregarded his own injunction, for he sometimes ministered to people who showed not the slightest understanding of his grace, and derived no help from it. But it must have been that his superior insight perceived even in them some possibility of reformation which he hoped to touch. For the arrogant and self-centered scribes and Pharisees he had no time to waste; he denounced them sternly than any other class. They were "swine," and he cast no pearls before them. However, this precept does not mean that there is any human creature so debased that the gospel should not be preached to him; but rather that the more sacred and spiritual aspects of religion should not be wantonly exposed to ridicule. You may preach repentance and regeneration to a man without expecting him to listen to all the comforting promises and inspiring devotions of the Psalms.

"Ask, and it shall be given you," the subject of prayer is not directly connected with what immediately precedes, but grows out of the entire section of the sermon. If we must order our lives in accordance with principles so difficult of application, we must have divine help, constant communion with God. Prayer as petition addressed to a father is something much simpler than prayer as communion with a distant and austere Creator. Jesus sought to give men a fresh apprehension of the simplicity and naturalness of prayer. There is no trace in his teaching of the metaphysical arguments for or against the reality of prayer, but he gives us a simple, direct, and earnest way to it. That does not prove that these arguments are to be neglected by the theologian, however; but it does prove that for the ordinary unlearned believer the fact of prayer is far more important than the explanation of it. A man who prays simply because he is logically convinced that it is a reasonable thing to do may derive much good from it, but very likely not half so much good as the other man who prays because Jesus commanded it and instinct compels it.

The analogy drawn here is one that should shake much of our theology; namely, the presumption that God's ways are kinder and better than the best of man's ways. If this had been apprehended by some of the theologians of past centuries a good many of their doctrines would never have been born.

"Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." The Golden Rule is quoted by nine people out of ten in a form found neither in Matthew nor in Luke—"Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you." The meaning is of course the same; but why people who study the Bible should care to quote verses which they know to be inaccurate, as in this case and in the Lord's prayer, we cannot see. The application of the rule to daily life has been the subject of endless discussion. Many have declared the block owned by Hackley & Hume, and is insured.

George Williams, alias "Boston Blackie," a tramp just released from jail, stepped into John Vantoll's saloon at Grand Haven and soon became engaged in a quarrel with the bartender. Vantoll interfered and ejected him from the saloon. Williams then smashed the glass in the window and drew and drove a knife entered the saloon and started toward Vantoll, who seized a shotgun and fired, inflicting fatal wounds.

Albert Burdett, a well-known young man living at Saginaw, was killed while working in the woods near Duluth. He was 22 years of age and unmarried. His father is a well-known farmer at Saginaw.

The Peebles' cheese factories, located at Fairfield and at Jasper during the past year, received 3,533,000 pounds of milk, from which were manufactured 12,567 cheeses, aggregating 400,159 pounds. Sales realized \$41,033.68. The cost of manufacturing and discounts was \$5,343.01, leaving to patrons a balance of \$35,200.67.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Women's Press Association, which was to have been held at Battle Creek in May, has been changed by the executive committee to meet in Detroit May 31 and June 1, when the International Women's Press Union also meets.

Edward Hughes, picked up by the police in Benton Harbor and later sentenced to serve thirty days in the county jail, died in his cell. Hughes was a former resident of Battle Creek, Md., but his parents were compelled to disinherit him from an estate valued at more than \$100,000. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and a master of the Greek, German, English and Spanish languages.